

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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No. 20.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders *punctuality* indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that *five dollars*, a year, *New-York money*, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon *these terms* we are willing to publish the *Country Courier*, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

Something smart. The following paragraph appeared in Saturday's *Columbian*.

The London *Courier* of June 21, says of the American papers received at that office—"There is not an article in them worth extracting." N. B. They were *federal* newspapers, which echo-like had merely given John Bull's press "its own notes back." Yet, we think it was ungrateful and rude to speak so contemptuously of them.

How did the Editor know they were "*federal* papers," to which the *L. Courier* referred? —He did not know—he could not know. How then came he to say what he did? That question we can not answer; and we doubt if he can. It is a little ludicrous however, that the same sheet of the *Columbian*, which contains this sneer at the "*federal* papers," for giving John Bull's press its own notes back,

contains three columns and more, from English papers! All which we take to be a big blunder, and a bit of a bull.

SLEEPING BEAUTY.

By *Shakspeare, Suckling, and others.*
Her lily hand her rosy cheek lay under,
Cheating the pillow of a lawful kiss;
Which therefore swell'd, and seem'd to part
asunder,
As angry to be robb'd of such a bliss!
The one look'd pale, and for revenge did long,
While t'other blush'd, because it did the wrong!

Out of the bed the other fair hand was,
(On a green satin quilt) whose perfect white
Look'd like a lily in a field of grass,
And show'd like snow unmelted to the sight.
There lay this pretty perdu, safe to keep
The rest o'the body, that lay fast asleep.

Her eyes—(and therefore it was night) close
laid
Strove to imprison beauty 'till the morn;
But then the doors of such fine stuff were made,
That it broke thro' and show'd itself in scorn,
Throwing a kind of light ab ut the place,
Which turn'd to smiles as it approach'd her
face!

Her golden beams, (which men call hair) divid-ed;
Part with her cheeks, part with her lips did
sport;
But these her jealous breath repell'd, while
some,
More wisely down-ward stole, but, falling short,
Still hung enamoured o'er her breasts of snow,
Which lay, half hid and trembling, just below.

ORIGINAL.

THE CULPRIT'S GRAVE.

Go to the culprit's grave—the lonely mound
Deep in yon darksome forest may be found,
Where two untravelled roads each other cross—
It has no covering but of weeds and moss;
There on the grey old marble at its head,
Read the dire language of the guilty dead!

"Stop! traveller stop! whoe'er you be—
O, stop and pray one pray'r for me!
To God and all the saints in heav'n
Pray that my soul may be forgiv'n—
I slew the virgin I betray'd!
I starv'd the orphan I had made!
I stab'd a friend whom I deceiv'd,
Then robb'd the widow I'd bereav'd!
O! I had parents—spare their fame,
They liy'd upright, yet died with shame!
I had a wife! she rav'd with grief,
But madness brought her brain relief!
I have a daughter!—hapless heir
Of scorn, of infamy and care!
I have a son!—would both were dead
And in the silent churchyard laid!
The church-yard, which a grave denied
To me, an outcast homicide!
'Gainst man and God I leagued with Hell—
The end of all—this grave can tell.
O! traveller stop! whoe'er you be,
O stop, and pray one pray'r for me!"

COMMUNICATION.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

GOULD, BANKS & GOULD, of New-York, and WILLIAM GOULD, & Co. of Albany, have just published, and now for sale, a new work, entitled "A treatise on the law of evidence, by S. M. Philips, Esq. of the inner temple, barrister at law. First American, from the second London edition; with notes and references to American authorities—by John A. Dunlap, counsellor at law; to which is added the theory of presumptive proof, &c."

It is well known that the law of evidence in England, from the great increase of adjudicated cases, has undergone some discussion, and more learning has been employed to settle rules, than on any other abstract subject in her whole system of jurisprudence. Every author from Gilbert downwards has been sold with the greatest rapidity, and very soon have required successive editions both in England and America. Peake has had four editions in England and three here in seven years; but among all the treatises, none have been received with that universal approbation and purchased with like avidity in England, as that of the present treatise by Mr. Philips; the first edition was sold in little more than a year, and a second published, which it is believed was never known in a law work before.

The present publishers imported the first copies of the second edition, and had it immediately examined by several gentlemen of the bar of New-York, who all concurred in the opinion that it was a work of the greatest and legal merit, both as to science and research, and unanimously advised a republication.

Upon examination, however, it was found that the American reports of the different states, were so copious of law under the head of evidence, as to leave the work very imperfect for the American jurists, unless it was digested by way of notes, and added under the different subdivisions where most appropriate. This has been done with the greatest ability and most minute accuracy, by J. A. Dunlap, Esq. of New-York, who has endeavored to condense as much as possible, notwithstanding which, the additional notes have swollen to very near as much as the text of the original treatise.

While therefore, it is to be regretted that the work collectively is so enlarged; yet when it is considered that the decisions in all the courts of both England and America, upon a branch of legal science so intricate, and affording points of such infinite variety of distinctions, are all embodied, digested and systematically arranged; or in the words, that the subject as far as wisdom has devised, or experience confirmed, has been wholly exhausted, it is confidently believed that the publishers will not receive the odious charge of *mere book-making*, but that they will derive from the liberality of the American bar, a favor and patronage in proportion to their enterprise, for having produced in times of great

pressure and difficulty, a work pre-eminently calculated to advance the younger student, and abridge the professional labors and research of the practitioner.

The quality of the typography and paper do the greatest credit to the artist and manufacturer, and may be ranked among the best American specimens—the work is also unusually accurate, and the usual fault of incorrect references wholly avoided.

JOHNSON'S REPORTS.

A second edition of the first eleven vols. (five of which are complete) of *Johnson's Reports*, and the three vols. of *Johnson's Cases*, together with a complete Digest of all the New-York reports, are also publishing—the former with very copious notes and references to English and American authorities. The improvement of this edition of Johnson will be very important, and will, in some measure, supersede the necessity of the reports of the other states.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Foreign News received by the Pacific.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, 1816.

I beg leave to hand you my Circular of this day which you may rely on giving the true state of our market. Yours, &c.

(CIRCULAR)

The demand for cotton has rather improved within these two days, at the annexed reduced prices, and I am inclined to think they will be maintained, particularly for prime Cotton; but we have a great stock of the inferior qualities on hand, especially New-Orleans, some of which were sold this week as low as 15 1-2d. per lb. whereas prime qualities, such as Dunbar's Gin, would sell freely at 20d a 20 1-2d this description of Cotton being scarce; prime Uplands are also wanted Sea Islands remain steady at the annexed prices, and a fair demand. Although our stocks of Cotton are very considerable, yet as Liverpool contains the three-fourths of all that are in the kingdom, I apprehend we shall have a fair demand throughout the remainder of the year, particularly after next month, as the imports will then fall off very much.

Although our Corn market has rather declined since my last, I make no alteration in prices, as it still appears to be the general opinion that prices will advance, so that our ports will be open for importations of foreign Corn and Flour, duty free this fall.

Ashes have again declined in price, and will yet be lower, particularly for Pots, before any considerable sales can be made in them, as they are yet too high to be generally used by the bleachers.

Turpentine and Tar remain steady at the annexed prices, for which there is a fair demand.

Our market does not improve for Quercitron Bark, and there is but very little demand even at the annexed low prices.

Rice continues dull, and the only sales making are in small parcels to the grocers for the retail trade.

Tobacco is very dull, and no prospects of prices improving; on the contrary it is confidently expected that a very considerable reduction on the annexed prices must take place before any sales can be effected.

Dollars remain at 4s. 11 1-2d per ounce.—American stock 81 to 81 1-2 for 6 per cents.

Extract from another Circular, same date.

"We are compelled to lay before you a very gloomy account of our markets generally, arising in part from the commercial distress and consequent want of confidence throughout the kingdom. Many serious failures have occurred in London and Manchester; here, we have been rather fortunate, although not altogether free from such disasters.

"American new 6 per cent stock dull at 81 1-2 with dividend from last quarter day; the state of Exchange in the United States is much against their sale, it cuts so heavily off the dividends."

*Bristol, Mirror Office,
Saturday morning, 2 o'clock.*

About 1 o'clock this morning, our city was alarmed by the sound of the bugle of the 55th regiment, & the ringing of bells. On inquiry we learned that a Magistrate of the county of Wiltshire, had arrived express from Trowbridge, for assistance, a mob of more than 3,000 persons having yesterday collected at that place, setting the civil power at defiance. They had already destroyed two or three factories. The troops assembled with praiseworthy alacrity, and in one hour and a half two companies were on their march for Trowbridge.

The Chancellor of Exchequer has appointed Thursday next to receive the bidding of the gentlemen who intend contracting for the new lottery.

It is generally believed that Marshal Soult, who had previously taken up his residence in this city at the White Lion Inn, embarked from hence in the William Henry, for Boston in America, on the 18th inst.—*Bristol Journal*.

Paris papers of the 22d (Sunday) have just arrived. A French squadron, consisting of the Medusa frigate, the Echo corvette, the Loire and the Augus brigs, Isle d'Aix for the Senegal, to take possession of the French establishment on the coast of Africa.

June 29.—A Hamburg mail arrived this morning, with papers to the 22d inst. Prince Blucher has arrived at Charlsbad. He appears to be in a very bad state of health. Accounts received by way of Trieste from Egypt state, that the plague has broken out with great violence at Alexandria and Cairo.

We have received New-York, papers to the first instant.

June 27.—The House of Commons adjourned last night until Monday; and as the remaining business in the House of Lords will be probably disposed of in the interval, it is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Ponsonby inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he apprehended any necessity, in a financial point of view, of summoning parliament before Christmas? In answer, Mr. Vansittart stated that as the meeting of Parliament depended on a variety of contingencies which could not easily be anticipated, it was impossible to inform the House as to the precise period when it might

be necessary to require their attendance; but as far as the finances of the country were concerned, he felt no difficulty in avowing that the Ways and Means already voted would be adequate to meet the public expenditure until after Christmas.

Emigration from Switzerland increases. It is attributed to want of employment among the poor in consequence of the introduction of English machinery into the manufactories.

The King of Spain has issued a Decree, complaining that the naval service suffers in consequence of the Spanish sailors leaving their vessels when in foreign service, and therefore directing that every Captain of a Spanish vessel shall, on his return to Spain, account for the whole crew with which he sailed from home.

A strong hoar frost pervaded the counties of Devon and Cornwall last Monday morning. We have not heard that the apple trees were much affected by it. A good half crop of apples is expected. But cider is down below 50s. a hhd. somewhat more than half the price of last winter.

PARIS, June 14.

Marshal Augereau died the day before yesterday.

June 17—Some disturbances took place at the removal of the statues of Peace and Famine from the triumphal arch on the Carrousel. The multitude exclaimed, now their glory was gone, they little cared for peace. A certain number were apprehended, but were rescued by the efforts of the populace."

June 20—Letters from Leghorn, dated June 4, contain the following:—

"M. Jaques Villano, owner of the felucca the St. Louis, who sailed from Leghorn in the latter part of February, has returned to this harbour.—He arrived in 13 days from the coast of Barbary, from Bona, a small town in the Regency of Algiers, where he went to fish for coral, and gives this deposition."

"On the 23d of May 350 barks of different nations assembled according to custom near Bona, and along the shore of that town, engaged in the coral fishery. At sun-rise a cannon shot was heard, and at the same instant a great number of armed men, about 5,000, (of whom part were cavalry,) issued from the town, and fell upon the sailors of the barks who were ashore, massacring all without distinction of flag. I was enabled to escape this carnage, because, fortunately, being at some distance from the town, I had time to embark with only the three passengers who arrived here with me, abandoning all our fishing utensils, our provisions, &c. As far as I could observe, I calculate that about 100 of the vessels have become a prey to the Algerines, with the greater part of their crews, and that 300 men have been slain in this unexpected attack of these barbarians. The brother of the English Vice Consul, residing at Bona, saved himself by flight after having been wounded. I am ignorant of the fate of the Vice Consul."

"It seems evident that the Government of Algiers is an accomplice in this unexpected aggression, as the cannon of the forts of Bona did not cease to fire on the vessels."

A Proclamation of Gen. Maitland, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of Malta, and High Commissioner of his Majesty in the United States of the Ionian Islands, announces, that every circumstance induces a hope of the total extinction of the contagion which has desolated a part of the island of Corfu.

This proclamation is dated from Corfu, the 18th May, 1816.

June 28—A Swiss Journal, dated the 12th cor-

tains the following:—"General Dessaix and the advocate Favre, both arrested some time ago for their political conduct, have been transferred to Piedmont, and shut up in a fortress. The former appears to have been closely implicated in the conspiracy which broke out in France last month. There is the more reason for surprise at this conduct of the General as for a year past he had received particular indulgence both from the French and the Sardinian Governments: the latter having, on the intercession of the King of Prussia, consented to forget Dessaix's reprehensible conduct, both at the period of the invasion as well as during the usurpation of Bonaparte, and to permit him to reside at Thonon, the place of his birth, eight leagues from Geneva.

The Provost Court of Rouen has sentenced Jean Paul Berranger to five years imprisonment, and 2000 francs fine, for writing and procuring to be read an infamous libel on the memory of the unfortunate Louis XVI.

The manager of the Royal manufactory of the Gobelins having discovered in that establishment some busts of Bonaparte and his son, which had been carefully concealed, ordered them to be broken to pieces in the presence of all the workmen. This operation was accompanied with cries of *Vive le Roi*.

St. Malo has sent out a great number of vessels to Newfoundland to fish for cod.—The number of hands on board are stated at 4,600, and they are protected by ships of war.

Funds, June 22—5 per cents, 59 f 25 c.

LEHIGH, June 10.

The following has been posted up on 'Change:

" Port St. Charles, June 3.

" A barque has just arrived here from Bona, the master of which gives the following particulars of the massacre at Bona on the 25th May:—The fort having fired a gun about 10 o'clock in the morning, a general rising took place among the people, who threw themselves upon the Christians massacring them with small arms and bayonets.—The fort also kept up a fire of chain shot: more than 200 Christians fell a sacrifice.—Among the barques at anchor in the roads, were 100 Neapolitan, under the English flag, 27 Sicilian, and 73 French. Of this number about 100 have escaped. All accounts agree in stating, that the English vice consul perished on this occasion: his brother escaped with difficulty."

We have yet no details as to the events at Tunis, nor those at Constantinople. It is said that the French at Tunis were exempted from massacre.

GENOA, June 10.

Several captains of merchantmen, from Sicily and Maha, affirm, that the Bey of Tunis has been assassinated by his son at the head of a mob, enraged at the treaty concluded with Lord Exmouth, and particularly at the clause which stipulates the abolition of the slavery of the Christian prisoners. Immediately after this revolution, the Tunisians sent to sea a great number of cruisers.

About the same time, authentic information of the massacre of all the Europeans en-

gaged in the coral fishery near Bona, on the coast of Algiers. The details are horrible; the English vice-consul perished, as did also a great number of other Englishmen and Italians.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.

From Gibraltar.—By the brig Hannah, Captain Derby, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday from Gibraltar, we received papers to the 22d of June.

Arrived H. M. ship Boyne, 98, Admiral Lord Exmouth; Ajax, 74; Berwick, 74; Montague, 74; Leviathan, 74; Pilot, 18; Araehe, 18; and Calypso, 18; 11 days from Algiers.

June 1.—The day before yesterday, being St. Ferdinand's day, the Spanish flag was hoisted in this fortress, and a Royal Salute was fired at 12 o'clock noon, in compliment to his Catholic Majesty.

June 16.—Arrived Dutch ships Melampus, Admiral Capel; and the Diana and Dagaraad, and the corvette Endraff, 20 days from Palermo.

From the Exchange Coffee House Books.

The Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, now in this harbour, is undergoing a thorough repair, the Constitution and Guerriere frigates are to be hauled off, to give room for the Congress to be hove down and coppered, after which she will be refitted to proceed upon a long voyage, probably for the N. W. Coast of America; during which she is expected to survey several coasts and harbours.

The United S. sloop of war Prometheus, Capt. Wadsworth, is getting ready for sea. She is supposed to be bound to Russia, to carry a messenger with despatches.

The projected enterprize of navigating a Steam Boat across the Atlantic has excited the ambition of one of our most distinguished Naval Commanders, to become instrumental in conducting her. A new boat of about 360 tons is to proceed from N. York to England, and thence to a port in the Russian dominions, in acceptance of a patent privilege for the Russian waters.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.

From a passenger in the brig Minerva, which entered the river on the 14th inst. we have the following information:

Lest every thing quiet at Port-au-Prince: no war carried on with Christophe, although no peace had actually been made; both parties however, keeping constantly some of their troops in readiness. Coffee was very high, 17 dollars per cwt. on board. Market indifferent for American produce.

Petion has two ships of war out cruizing in the bote to protect vessels bound to his ports.

Petion has been lately made president for life by a number of deputies of the different districts of that part of Hayti under his command, convened at Grand Goave, for the express purpose of revising and amending the constitution.

The next crop of coffee promises to be very abundant.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SKETCHES,

Agriculture and Commercial—No. 9.

We approach the 5th and last class of the PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE: a sort of miscellaneous group, which comprehends a va-

riety of products—such as flax, flax-seed, hemp, indigo, wax, poultry, sugar, &c. &c.

None of these can well be styled the *staple* of any particular state; for, though they flourish in certain states, they do not abound in any, nor constitute any considerable proportion of the exports of the United States.

The principal of these articles have been *flax-seed* and *indigo*—but, those which seem to promise the most important results, are *sugar* and *hemp*.

Flax—But a small proportion of this article is exported from the U. S. Our lands are turned to better account; and the preparation of the raw material requires more skill and labour than we are willing to employ. Very little of the plant is cultivated even for our own consumption of the fibre—The principal object with us is to gather the seed for the foreign market.

Flax-seed—is sent to Ireland, principally to be sown in her fields. The plant is there cut for the sake of the fibre—too little is left to supply the cultivator with seed; and hence, he looks to other countries for a considerable portion of the article wanted. The seed is also used for crushing into that oil, so much employed in the arts, called *linseed oil*. [*Linum* is the Latin for flax.]

As far back as the year 1770, as much as 312,612 bushels of seed were exported from the colonies of North-America; “6780 of which went to England. 305,083 to *Ireland*, and 749 to the south of Europe.” The custom-house value of it was then about \$130,000.

The *quantity* exported has scarce ever been greater than it was in 1770, though the *nominal value* has scarce ever been so low. The following is a view of the exports from 1803 to 1814:

	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1803	311,459	\$465,000
4	281,757	420,000
5	170,783	360,000
6	352,280	529,000
7	301,242	452,000
8	102,930	131,000
9	184,311	230,000
10	240,570	301,000
11	304,114	380,000
12	325,022	455,000
13	189,538	265,000
14	14,800	31,000

Indigo—which, like flax, requires much process of preparation to fit it to market, is a small plant that flourishes in the South. It is steeped, and macerated and squeezed, to yield that beautiful blue dye which imparts its tints to such a variety of fabrics.

“It was one of the principal articles of produce and export from South-Carolina and Georgia, before the planting of cotton in those states became an object of so much importance.”

It was introduced into South-Carolina, about the year 1741 or 42. Ceres has been made a Goddess for the discovery of wheat.

A monument should be erected to a lady for the introduction of this valuable vegetable into the soil of Carolina.

Dr. Ramsay has traced its journey from the East to the West. “The second great staple of Carolina, (says he) was Indigo. Its original native country was Hindostan; but it had been naturalized in the West-Indies, from which it was introduced into Carolina by Miss Eliza Lucas, the mother of Maj. Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. Her father, George Lucas, Governor of Antigua, observing her fondness for the vegetable world, frequently sent to her tropical seeds and fruit, to be planted for her amusement on his plantation at Wappoo. Among others, he sent her some indigo seed as a subject of experiment.”

She planted it in March, 1741 or '42. The first time it was nipped by the frost; the second, cut down by a worm. But perseverance overcame every obstacle, and the third experiment was successful. Her father then sent her from Montserrat a man by the name of Cromwell, to instruct his daughter in the process of extracting the dye from the weed. Vats were built on Wappoo creek, and the first indigo was there made which was formed in Carolina.—“But Cromwell repented of his engagement, as being likely to injure his own country; made a mystery of the business, and, with the hope of deceiving, injured the process by throwing in too much lime. Miss Lucas watched him carefully, and also engaged Mr. Devaux to superintend his operations. Notwithstanding the duplicity of Cromwell, a knowledge of the process was obtained.—Soon after Miss L. had completely succeeded in this useful project, she married Charles Pinckney; and her father made a present of all the indigo, on his plantation, the fruit of her industry, to her husband. The whole was saved for seed. Part was planted by the proprietor next year at Ashapoo, and the remainder given away to his friends in small quantities, for the same purpose. They all succeeded. From that time, the culture of indigo was common, and in a year or two, it became an article of export.”

A premium of 6d. on the lb. was offered by G. Britain, to encourage the cultivation. “From November, 1760, to September, 1761, 399,366 lbs. were exported; and shortly before the American Revolution, the exports amounted to 1,107,660 lbs. In 1794, as much as 1,558,080 lbs. were exported from the U. S.—But since the extension of the cotton system in the South, the production of Indigo has been more neglected.

Sugar—which has only been a product of the United States since the acquisition of Louisiana, and has only very lately crept by inches into the state of Georgia, is destined to find its place among our list of *exports*. Historians are divided about the introduction of the *cane* into America. “The ancient name of the cane, (says Bryan Edwards)

was *Saccharum*. This word was corrupted in monkish Latin, into *Zucharum*, and afterwards into *Zucra*. By the Spanish, it was converted into *Acucar*, from whence *Sugar*." The cane was certainly known in the East, from whence Sugar was brought at a very early period by the Red Sea into Europe. The plant itself was transported into the isles of Rhodes and Malta, thence to Sicily, thence to the Azores, and other Atlantic Isles, from some of which it is said to have been transplanted into the New World. Others contend that it was found here among the Charihs of Guadaloupe, on the banks of the Plate, and at the mouth of the Mississippi. In many of the isles of the Pacific Ocean, it was certainly found by Cook. Bryan Edwards seems to think there is no contradiction between these accounts; that the cane did grow spontaneously in the New World, but Columbus not knowing it, had carried some of the plants to Hispaniola.

From the W. Indies, it has found its way to the Continent of N. A.—and what is equally pleasing and proud tidings to an American ear, it flourishes on the banks of the Mississippi and the soil of Georgia. A finer and better granulated Sugar is no where to be found than the New-Orleans Sugar. No quarter of the union boasts of a richer staple—though the culture has been confined to a small strip on the margin of the Mississippi, yet later experiments seem to demonstrate the probability of carrying it into a higher latitude and in a more extensive region.—It is certainly striking its root into the state of Georgia. Our soil may not be as genial as that of the W. Indies, yet we have some advantages on our part. 1st. The superior skill and intelligence of our farmers, who till their own lands, without trusting so much to the superintendance of overseers or agents, as they do in the W. Indies: 2d. Our timber for boiling and coppering, is cheaper, and on the spot: 3d: Our lands are fresh, and not so much worn out—therefore, do not require so much expense of manure.

But we have no returns before us to estimate the quantities of this beautiful product, which we export or produce.

Hemp—already flourishes in some of the back parts of Virginia—and in the Western States. As we know better how to prepare it, and as we clear our moist vallies to the West, as well as open their communications with tide water, it is an article which the demand of our own Navy as well as of others, must tend to encourage. But we have no regular accounts of the quantity exported from the U. S.—nor of the other articles which are enumerated at the head of this Essay.

SKETCHES, &c.—No. 10.

We have thus, traced our way through all the staples exported from the U. States.

We have analyzed, in the first place, *the products of the Seas*: shewing the quantity of each article annually exported, their value, and

the States which principally export them:

In the 2d place, *the products of the Forest*; their exports, value and the States which export them:

In the 3d place, *the products of Agriculture*: stating them under the five following classes, viz.

1st. Vegetable food.

2d. The products of animals;

3d. Tobacco;

4th. Cotton;—and

5th. A miscellaneous group of subordinate articles, as flax, flax-seed, hemp, sugar, indigo, &c. &c.

And what is the result? The same old proposition with which we started—That each section of the U. States has its staple—The East has lumber and ashes, and fish—the Middle States, their grains—Maryland and Virginia, tobaccoes and wheat—N. Carolina, naval stores and lumber—S. Carolina and Georgia, cotton, rice and indigo—Louisiana and Georgia, sugar—and the West, a variety of articles from their crudest to the refined states.

Of these, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and the West, are blessed with the richest staples—staples which are in *demand*, and which cannot be so easily supplied from other quarters, from their requiring a peculiarity of *sun* and *soil* to raise them. In these States, therefore, *manufactures* and *navigation* are not so apt to flourish. The West, however, may prove an exception—manufactures may go to a considerable extent among them, because they are so much farther from the sea and the work-shops of Europe—and it is more difficult and expensive for them to import foreign goods for their own consumption.

Those other States, which do not abound in the richest staples, must necessarily be driven to other sources of wealth—to *navigation* and to *manufactures*—to shipping or to working up the raw staples of the producing states.

Thus, it is strange, but true, that the interests of Massachusetts and Kentucky should be the same, as to *manufactures*—Massachusetts must cultivate them from the want of adequate staples of her own, and Kentucky, from her remote distance from the foreign market. It was, thus, a singular spectacle to behold, during the last session of Congress, the same co-operation of interests, the same anxiety to extend the rates of the tariff on certain articles, the same attachment to high duties on imported cotton stuffs.

Nor is it difficult to see, that new combinations of *policy* must spring up from this diversity of *interest*. The contest, which has so long raged in the old world, between *manufactures* and *agriculture*, the interest that raises the raw material and that which *manufactures* it, will be felt in America. The East will strive to get as much for her goods as she can—the South to get such goods as cheap as she can. The East will cry up for high duties on

of failures, through the prevalence of commercial distress, which it is expected will increase.

Price of Stocks, London, July 4, Three per cents. for acc. 64 1-2, Red 62 1-2. Paris, June 30—Five per cents 58 8-10, Bank shares 1064

On the second of July, Parliament was prorogued to Aug. 24. The Regent, in his speech from the throne on the occasion, thanks them for the interest they have taken in the marriage of his daughter, and the liberal provision they have made for her,—announces that he has given the royal consent to the marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester ;—and declares that there is a prospect of the continuance of the peace so essential to the interest of all nations.

PARIS, July 1.—The Russian troops at Nancy have received orders to march to Mau-beuge, where the Russians are concentrating their forces. Marshal Suchet and General Colbert, who appeared at Court yesterday, are expected to have immediate commands. The want of money, however, renders the French levies extremely slow.

By a private letter we learn, that a house has been taken at Toeplitz for the King of Prussia, and that there is no other foundation for the meeting of the crowned heads, but this circumstance.

The lady of General Sir Robert Wilson being dangerously indisposed, we are assured that the General has obtained permission to go to the house in which she resides, on giving his parole or honor that he will not leave the house.

Extracts from the London Courier of Friday July 5th.

PARIS, JULY 2.—General Marchand has been tried before the first Council of war, and acquitted. A considerable expedition is preparing at Constantinople. It is supposed to be destined against the Dey of Algiers, who has long disregarded the authority of the Grand Seignior.

ROME, JUNE 15.—Our Court is in a delicate position with respect to that of England. The affairs of the Irish Catholics are calculated to excite a lively interest ; and on the other hand, we have a real advantage in not displeasing the English government.

NAPLES, JUNE 16.—Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, read dispatches from the Prince Regent of England relative to the prompt arming of the embodied troops, and the levying of seamen to man the ships of war which are preparing to put to sea to cruise against the Barbary pirates.

NEWBURYPORT, August 9.

Extract of a letter received in town from a Merchant in Lisbon, dated,

Lisbon, June 12, 1816.

“ Indian Corn and Flour have lately become in demand at good prices. The duty on Flour still remains high. Prices of American produce. Wheat, 620 to 660 reas per

alquier ; Indian Corn, 480 to 560 do. Rye 480 to 560 do ; Flour 4,800 to 6000 do. per bbl. ; pipe Staves, 7,000 to 8000 do. per M. Rice, 3,800 to 4,800 per quintal ; Rosin, 3,600 per bbl ; salt Provisions not in demand ; Bees Wax, 300 to 360 pr pound. Salt, 3,200 per Moy, measured on board ; Oranges, too late for shipping ; Lemons, 4000 per box ; Cork, 22,000 bale ; Lisbon Wine, 80,000 to 120,000 per Pipe.

FROM AUX CAYES, June 21.

“ The French ship that was taken on her passage to the Havanna, by a frigate, has arrived at Port au Prince.

President Petion with his characteristic goodness, gave orders to release her immediately ; observing, that he was not making war on Commerce or the French nation, but that he wanted only to maintain the rights and independence of his country.”

From the Philadelphia True American.

The editors of the National Intelligencer, aware that the current of public opinion was setting strongly against col. Munroe, have at length come forth in his defence. Knowing how entirely disinterested these gentlemen are, and how perfectly independent is their press of all executive influence, we consider the part they take in favour of injured worth, as highly meritorious. There is something extremely conciliatory of esteem, in the conduct of the man, who from motives of pure respect for an honourable character, stands forward and vindicates him against the assaults of falsehood and faction. Except the Albany Register, we do not know a paper in the union that stands so perfectly aloof from all suspicion of venality as the Intelligencer.

In the paper alluded to, it is difficult to say whether the generosity of the attempt, most affects the heart, or the ability of the defence, the understanding. Taking both together we must own that they are irresistible.

But in noticing a paper so distinguished as the Intelligencer, it would be wrong to withhold from the public eye, a specimen of its manner upon so grave a subject.

“ Is a citizen so generally the object of popular esteem for the highest office in the government, as to be emphatically called the Man of the People, he too, good luck ! was at the battle of Bladensburg—that’s enough.”

From this sort of cogent reasoning, in a style, nervous, pure and classical, the writers draw this conclusion

“ If any man deserved credit for his conduct before and at the affair of Bladensburg, it was James Monroe.”

Owning ourselves convinced—we beg leave to retract what we may have said relative to Colonel Monroe and the battle of Bladensburg, which we do in the following explicit manner.

Know all men by these presents that Col. James Monroe, secretary of war, secretary of state, and president elect, did at the battle of Bladensburg, conduct in a manner highly

becoming a spirited officer—a gallant soldier, and a faithful citizen.

That he rode foremost in the ranks, animating the men by the exposure of his person; cheering them by his words and conduct; leading them on as became him, again, and again, to the charge, shaming by his self-devotion the ancient Decii—throwing into the shade the conduct of Napoleon at Lodi—surpassing all the achievements of ancient or of modern heroes; and redeeming by the brilliancy of his exploits the pledge which he had given when he “fleshed his maiden weapon” in New Jersey.

That owing to his prowess, Washington City was preserved from degradation and pillage.

And that as true as is this confession, so true is it that this great statesman, warrior, scholar and patriot, is and ought to be president of the U. States.

What though faction points her quill,
What though falsehood clamour still;
In arms and arts supremely great,
Munroe shall rise and rule the state.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Pen.) Aug. 6.

Mail robbery.—We are happy to learn, that by instructions from the General Post Office, Mr. Chester Bailey, the agent for that department, has detected the post rider who carried the mail between this place and Huntington, and that he has confessed to have robbed the mail a number of times within the last six months—he has been committed to prison to await his trial at the next quarter sessions.

On Friday morning last, was commenced, in West-Chester, (Penn) the trial of Thomas Vanderslice, jun. charged with the murder of Nathaniel Reed, about 10 months since, on the Lancaster road, in Chester county. The trial continued until late on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the jury found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of *manslaughter*. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment, and ordered to give security in 2000 dollar for good behaviour for 2 years afterwards.

This is the same person, for whose apprehension a reward was offered by the Governor, and who was brought from Charleston upon the demand of the Executive.

The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Pawning, Kittera, Ross and Markley.—*Phil. pa.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

The Connecticut Courant, stated July 20th, That the President of the United States “for the *time being*, is as really possessed of the *powers* of monarchy, as was George the third of England.” There is no doubt of the correctness of this assertion, but the Vermont Republican has made an awkward attempt to refute it by making the following enumeration of the royal powers—

George the 3d. has the sole power of sending ambassadors to foreign states.

He has the sole power of making treaties, leagues and alliances with foreign states. He has the power of making war.

He is generalissimo of the army, and, as such, has the sole power of raising fleets and armies.

He is possessed of such legislative power that no law can be made without his consent.

He has the power to confer an infinite variety of honors, dignities and titles of nobility, and even of creating offices to feed his sycophants with.

Whether infidel or christian, he is the supreme head of the church, as established by law.

He has the authority of convoking; proroguing and dissolving the parliament.

Let this authority be contrasted with that of the president, whose powers are too well known by the people to need an enumeration, and then see which has the most monarchial powers.

Now, it is granted that all this is very true, but the fact is, that Mr. Madison possesses, not only all those powers but much greater, not indeed, by virtue of the Constitution, but by that sweeping statute of democracy “Mr. Madison can do no wrong and therefore, *may do whatever he pleases.*” Who declared war? Madison. Who dictated the treaty at Ghent? Madison. Who passed all the laws in Congress, taxes included, eight years past? Madison. Who raised the fleets and armies? Madison. Has Madison conferred *honors* and *created* officers? Yes. Has he power to *convvoke*, to prorogue and dissolve Congress? Yes or any thing else. Did Madison ever propose any important measure which he did not carry? Hardly ever. Did any measure ever succeed which he opposed? Hardly ever. From all which it is evident that Madison can and does exercise *unbounded power* over the United States. The King of England can raise armies, but Parliament alone can raise supplies for it—But Madison can declare war, raise armies, and supplies; invade Canada, command at Bladensburg, run away, lay heavy taxes, establish a bank; a navy, a standing army, and any thing else he pleases, and all the democrats will say “so be it!—Madison forever!” In short, the powers which are given to the King of England by the Constitution, are given to Mr. Madison by the folly of the people.

TO THE MITCHELL.

The libraries of the learned are crowded with the labours of metaphysicians. Lock, and Hume, and Ried, and Stewart, and a host of strenuous idlers, have wasted their days in futile attempts to analize the human mind. Wishing to exalt its character, they have considered it as an immaterial and independent being, rather than as a consequence of organized matter;—in fact they have identified it with the soul; whereas the mind of man and the mind of an oyster are of the same origin; and, for aught we know, the latter may be employed in the more sublime speculations. It is certain, that what we term instinct, is often superior to our boastful reason, and that proud man often consults it as a guide for his actions. We ought to think memory similar to a stop cock in a barrel: when open or shut, the stream flows or fails.

I am induced to address you by having just perused an account of a duality of souls in the sam-

frame; which account was written by, or to, an eminent divine, whose duty it was to have protested against such heterodox doctrines. I am myself, learned sir, an instance, and I believe, not an uncommon one, of a perfect trinity of consciousness. Extravagant as this assertion may, at first sight, appear, when only a duality has been scoffed at, I assure you it is literally true. Allow me to describe its operations: under the management of your enlightened mind, they may lead to discoveries of use to mankind.

I impute the phenomenon, of which I speak, to certain habits in which I have long indulged. I take a cocktail or two every morning before breakfast—a cocktail or two every day before dinner—a glass of brandy and water, or two, to correct the bitter—a glass of brandy and water, or two, to correct the acid—a glass of wine, or two, on the principle of double affinities, to amalgamate the whole—and just before going to bed, two or three brandy todds, to keep them all down; the consequence of which, usually is, that, some time in the night, I do many things of which I have no recollection whatever next day; nor are the acts of which I speak such as are necessary; and, therefore, unavoidable; but such as show the full exercise of consciousness and reason. I have raised the window to empty —, & only knew the fact by finding in the morning that I had forgotten to shut it, and by certain unequivocal indications that my head was steadier than my hand. I have, time and again, performed many similar acts, which I should never have known of, or at least, never have had any proof of, but for the vigilance of my wife, and the actual state of things in the morning. This, and my ordinary waking condition, constitute two totally distinct consciousnesses. The third is the most astonishing. Just before getting to bed, or, rather, just before dropping asleep, "I stand upon the brink of either world"—I see and foresee—the curtain is raised, and the actions of times past are displayed to me, I think I even improve by experience, and learn to do bad better, by reviewing the acts of my third state. This, my second state, I denominate my ephemeral condition, as, ex necessitate, it never lasts long. The remainder of my time is about equally divided between my first and third, or actual sleep, or total unconsciousness, or "somnia," the meaning of which, learned sir, you know better than I can explain it to you.

I have, thus, given a brief account of my case. If you should deem it worthy of insertion in that invaluable work, the "Medical Repository," you are welcome to use it; and if any further particulars are necessary, in order to enable your acute intellect to detect the hitherto unknown operations of the mind, I will give you free permission to watch me during the reigns of my second and third souls, which usually begin at about 11 o'clock at night.

Wishing you success in all your labours to enlighten the world, and, if possible, an increase of reputation, I am, sincerely, and respectfully,

Your's, &c.

FREDONIUS.

P. S. Walking on Gravesend beach, last week, I picked up the scale of a fish unknown to me, and of which the fishermen there could give me no information. I will send it to you, in hopes that the world may hear something about it.

MR. EDITOR.

How long are we to be abused by the set of sooty gentry, who are nightly bawling in our ears their smutty songs; disturbing the repose of our citizens, as well as offending the ear of delicacy?

Our Corporation and officers have kindly put a stop to the disagreeable practice of blowing horns in the street; would they not do well, also, to take some measures to stop the throats of these pests, who, from ten in the evening till one in the morning, are parading our streets, bellowing out their smutty stuff. It has been a subject of much complaint, especially with the inhabitants of the lower part of the town, and it is to be hoped the public authorities will adopt some measures to put a stop to the odious practice here alluded to.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE EXECUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

Before eight o'clock, on Saturday morning, a number of people collected in the State House Yard, and near the prison, and by ten, the south east public square was thronged with spectators, to witness the unfortunate young man who was doomed to expiate his crime by the loss of his life. At half past ten o'clock, the prison gate in Sixth-street, was opened, and he appeared, (preceded and followed by a great number of civil officers, on horse and on foot,) in a cart, with the executioner, and the Rev. Dr. Hurley, with whom he was engaged in deep supplication and prayer. The procession reached the execution ground, in the centre of the north west public square, at 11 o'clock, and after the necessary preparations were made, he was embraced most tenderly by his Confessor, shook hands with the Sheriff, the Keeper of the Prison and others, and at half past eleven was launched into eternity, apparently without a struggle. His body hung about half an hour, when it was taken down and given to his friends for interment.

Richard Smith was born in Ireland, but losing his father in his infancy, his mother married again, and he was brought to this country and reared in the vicinity of Philadelphia—and, at the age of eighteen, obtained the commission of Lieutenant in the United States army—was in many engagements during the late war, and rendered himself more conspicuous for his bravery than for his moral conduct.

The concourse of people at the place of execution was immense, and all seemed to lament the necessity of enforcing so awful a punishment.

From the Demarara Gazette of the 8th ult.

It appears from recent accounts from Vera Cruz that the death of the Independent Chief Morelos, has by no means debilitated the spirit of the revolution, which continues with the greatest vigour. Frequent actions take place. The independents had advanced towards the capital of Mexico, and a party had even entered the suburb of San Lazaro, another division had also approached the walls of Vera Cruz, and killed the sentinel at the gates, laying waste all the country round. All the lines of communication are in the hands of the Independents.

The general Congress of the Independents had again assembled in the city of Techonacon, and D. F. Bravo, one of the Generals, had been chosen President. General Morelos, who had been lately hung by the Spanish Government, when first taken prisoner, was confined in the Inquisition of Mexico, and tried for being a heretic, since he had thrown off his priesthood to become a General. He defended his own cause and was absolved. He was then delivered over to the Royal Court, and condemned for high treason. Before he was executed, the Spanish Bishops dressed him in all his sacerdotal robes, of which he was afterwards delivered in a canonical manner, and formally de-

graded. It is singular that two priests have been the most active Generals of the Mexican Revolution.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS. Aug. 10.
STATE PRISON INSURRECTION.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a desperate attempt was made by the convicts of the State Prison to escape. Seizing a ladder used in erecting a new building within the prison yard, and applying it to the wall, they began to ascend:—the guards on the wall, after proper warning, and ordering them to desist, commenced a fire upon them. In defiance, however, of this attack of the guards, they continued to ascend, and leap from the wall, to the number of about twenty-five. When clear of the wall, they took different directions—some passing over the new bridge—others the flats for Barrell's farm, and towards the burying ground, and the neck. The firing and the alarm bell soon brought the citizens of the neighbourhood to the scene; and by their spirited and uncommonly active exertions, with that of the officers of the prison, in about an hour they were all brought back to the prison, excepting *Nathaniel Marston* and *Joseph Betts*. Eleven of the convicts were wounded, two of them dangerously.

From late London papers received at Boston.

LONDON, July 5.

The address from the county of Kent to the Princess Charlotte on her marriage, was signed by 5000 persons.

Within the last two days three houses in the Manchester line have been obliged to stop payments.

On Monday the Banking house of Messrs. Bruses, Simpson & Co. suspended their payments. They state, however, that they have sufficient property to pay all demands, if time is allowed them.

The last letters from India prepare us to expect a renewal of the Nepaul war. Instigated by the Mahrattas they refused to ratify the late treaty.

It is stated that in England, Scotland and Ireland, there are still six millions of acres, of land uncultivated.

Marshal Suchet has been put on active service by the king of France.

Marshal Davoust has received orders to retire to Flavigny.

Lieutenant General Gilly has been tried and found guilty.

The series of letters proposed to be published in the Courier, are said to relate to a divorce meditated in high life, (probably the Prince of Wales and his consort.)

The Duke of Wellington has come to England to use the Cheltenham waters, on account of the liver complaint.

A writer from Buenos Ayres despairs of the independence of that country from the factions that distract the revolutionists.

The Duke of Wellington has returned to England from France—in consequence, one

report say, of indisposition, and another that it related to some arrangements for bringing the Marquis of Wellesley into office. The Paris papers said he was to return the first week in August. The report of a plot to blow him up and the French Princes, &c. at a late ball in Paris, is contradicted.

Gen. Bonnaire has been degraded from the Legion of Honor; and his aid-de-camp, Mietton, executed on the plain of Grenelle. Gen. Gilly had been tried, as *contumacious*, and sentenced to death.

M. Talleyrand had left Paris for the waters of Bourbon l'Archambraud, for the benefit of his health.

The lace factory of Messrs. Heathcoat and Boden, and Longborough, had been destroyed by a 'black-faced' mob; and the London Gazette offers 500 guineas for the discovery of the rioters. Property to the amount of \$65,000, and killed a man.

The rioters of Ely who had incurred the sentence of capital punishment, had been executed. Under the pretext of procuring the raising their wages, they had plundered the houses of their masters, &c. &c.

Mrs. Jordan the celebrated English comedian had died at St. Cloud, (France,) in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel.

It is stated that 1600 men, woman and children had engaged passages in different vessels at Newry, Derry, Dublin and Belfast, to cross the Atlantic; and that emigration from Switzerland increased.

A dinner was given at Alle Verte on the 18th June, in celebration of the battle of Waterloo, which was uncommonly interesting from the circumstance of English, Scotch, Prussians, Hanoverian, and Cossacks sitting at the same table, covered with honorable wounds. Near the table trophies were erected, composed of cuirasses, helmets, muskets, &c. found on the field of battle. At night Brussels was magnificently illuminated.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of France must demand a long time to restore it to any thing like a competition with that of England. The French West India Islands require capital, and even a marine is wanting to transport their produces. With respect to domestic manufactures, France is likewise but indifferently circumstanced—The great staples are to be found in other countries—Germany has stolen from France her cotton and coarse woolen trade, and left her little more than her silks and fine cloths—in a word, a country cannot be pronounced prosperous, in which the Government finds it difficult to raise *one third* of the annual revenue, which is paid by this country, from a population of more than double the numbers of G. Britain.

In England, the trade and commerce must speedily revive. It has been checked, rather by the embarrassments in America, and the poverty on the Continent, (which prevent remittances) than by any want of confidence, or inherent decay among ourselves. There is, however, one branch of our trade which

suffers severely, and must, we fear, continue to suffer, unless Government shall take off some useless and absurd restrictions upon it; we mean our shipping trade. Freights unhappily for the ship owners, are reduced to nothing: whilst port and custom duties are swelled to that inordinate amount, that the owner cannot afford, without a very large freight, to clear out of port. What is the consequence?—The bulk of the transit trade, which formerly brought so much wealth into England, is flowing fast away from us. It is going into the hands of the Dutch, the Danes, the Swedes, and even the Americans; where the shipping trade does not labour under such difficulties, and is not borne down by such a torrent of expense.

This is a serious consideration—Look at the river Thames at this moment! How many hundreds noble and majestic ships are locked up there doing nothing—at a heavy expense to the owners, and without almost the prospect of obtaining employment? Two or three pounds per ton for a Mediterranean voyage may be offered; while the expense of fitting out, from the mere circumstance of port, custom, and other duties, must inevitably consume the whole value of the freight.

There is, we are persuaded, no interest in land trade, or commerce at present existing, which requires more extensive and speedy relief than the shipping interest. It has been the cradle of our maritime greatness, and the chief source of all our wealth—let us not forget it.

Of Bonaparte.—It is not true that Gen. Bertrand had signified his intention to stick by the fortunes of his fallen master; he had expressed a wish to return to Europe at the expiration of a year, for which period only, he says, he pledged himself to remain with Bonaparte. It was expected, in consequence, when the Havana sailed, that he would be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, in the Pheaton, for Lord Charles Somerset to provide him a passage to Europe. It is a known fact, that the behavior of Bonaparte towards Madame Bertrand has always been marked with that offensive coarseness and asperity, so easily excited in him by dependents, upon any discovery of their defection in attachment to his person or service. Gen. Gorran did not sign the paper which pledged him to stay with Bonaparte during his captivity, until after considerable deliberation, which was not at all approved by Bonaparte, though he had affected to bid all his followers not to consider themselves as being shackled by the situations they held towards him. Bonaparte speaks of all his campaigns frequently, except that at Waterloo; and when that one is noticed, the loss of it is invariably attributed by him to a treasonable panic.

Liverpool July 6.—We understand that the Wantage Bank suspended its payments on Thursday.

The British Parliament have addressed the Prince Regent, requesting him to cause to

be proclaimed in all the W. I. Islands his Royal Highness's displeasure at the daring insurrection; to undeceive the blacks where they have erroneous impressions; and enjoin on the Colonial Authorities to carry into effect every measure to promote the moral, civil and religious improvement as well as the comfort and happiness of the negroes, and to make every necessary provision against any violation of the laws against the Slave Trade.

Sweden is stated to have acceded to the "Holy Alliance."

Paris, July 1.—Pelignier, one of the 28 conspirators, has insisted in Court, that he has facts to communicate to the King, facts which will save France; but he will communicate them only to the King in person.—*Official.*

A person is here calling himself a Persian Ambassador, and is received by the Court, still he is suspected by some to be an impostor.

The Marquis of Lansdown and Mr. Tierney have gone to the continent to pass a few months.

A want of money is seriously felt by government. One of the Finance Commissioners is for paper money—another for the sale of the forests, a forced loan, &c.

The emperor of Russia has abolished the Vasalage of the peasants of Esthonia.—The process commences at once, but is to be gradual as to the complete enfranchisement, so as to be perfected in 14 years. An instantaneous entire change of freedom might have bad effects among people in their condition. There are about 100,000 of them.

The decimal division of money has been adopted in Holland—it was proposed and much praised in England; but there were impediments as to its introduction. This mode originated under the federal administrations in the U. States.

The Roman Catholics in the British dominions entertain confident expectations from recent declarations by Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, that they are soon to enjoy all political privileges in common with the protestants.

It is said the Court of Brazil proposes to cede its European territories to Spain, in exchange for S. American territory.

The *Dee* frigate is preparing to take Sir Robert Hall, and suite, to Quebec. He is appointed to command on the Lakes. Capt. Lockyer is his captain, and Lieutenant Bruce his flag lieutenant.

Montagne, June 23.—The plot discovered here includes a few inconsiderable persons. They had bulletins printed, in which they stated that all France was in arms against the King. One of the plotters raves continually about Athens and Rome.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

Diamond has its intrinsic worth, although The artist's hand has never made it glow.

MR. LINDSEY—I have taken considerable pleasure in perusing the detailed accounts several of the late papers have given of the sentiments and patriotic toasts which were drank on the 4th of July. It is not my intention to comment upon any that have been published, but to communicate a few given by men who have had the advantages of education, and also a few given by men of colour, at an anniversary abolition of slavery, who are destitute of learning. To verify my motto, I will arrange the toasts, afforded by the

two parties, alternately, beginning with the scientific.

The 4th of July—Though our public celebration of the day is annual, yet may we daily feel the glow of patriotism that warmed the bosoms of those who achieved our independence!

De aniversity of de Bobalition Society—
May he come tree times a year!

The Revolutionary Heroes—Though most of them repose in the bosom of the land they consecrated with their blood, we have great cause for gratulation while we have a Brooks to guard the destinies of Massachusetts.

Washington dead—Fisher Ames dead—
Thank God Peter Cuss* alive!

The American Fair—May their virtues shed a lustre mild as the fairest constellation that adorns the heavens.

De Fair See—May he wertu shine like Peter Cuss' watch chain!†

Our Foes—May death await them when they have the temerity to attempt to pluck a feather from the protecting wing of the American Eagle.

De wing of de Merican Eagle—May he never lose he tail feather!

The above contrast of expression does not show any natural deficiency in the understandings of the sons of Africa, but the want of education and the advantages of improved society, which would wake the latent sparks of genius, and bring into maturity the mind now concealed in embryo beneath the clouds of ignorance.

LABAN.

*A black man of superior talents and influence.

†Peter Cuss wears a watch chain of great length and brilliancy.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT: TO OURSELVES.

In the absence of what may be termed *important intelligence*, (to the public generally) we have taken the liberty of selecting the following article, which we trust will not prove offensive; and shall only remark, that should it be received according to our wishes, the hints therein contained, might be the means of stimulating us to double our diligence—and finally, prove to us, a *highly important, and very interesting article*.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder.

Mr. EDITOR—I wish to beeome a subscriber to your paper, and send you three dollars in *advante*. As your terms require but one dollar and fifty cents, you may wonder at this—but, when I tell you an anecdote, which occurred when I was a young man, concerning a *PRINTER*, you will wonder no longer. The district in which I resided, need not be mentioned, nor the name of the *Printer*. After having been a subscriber for a number of months, I called at his office, to pay my *advante*. I remarked to him that all about him appeared to wear the face of industry, and that he must certainly be doing well. The following dialogue then ensued:

Printer—Yes Sir, we have plenty of *work*.

—Your expences must be very great but

our district has been very liberal; I suppose you have a hundred subscribers amongst us.

Printer—Yes, Sir, and more—but I believe you are the third or fourth gentleman, who has paid in advance.

—Oh! a little piece of neglect on their part, they will, no doubt, call when they “come to town.”

Printer—I hope they will, Sir—but, I am afraid this *little piece of neglect*, on their part, will be *ruin* to me.

—Not at all—not at all—you have been able to meet all demands, I hope.

Printer—Yes, Sir, I shall be able, for some months to come...but, then, I may want all arrearages settled.

I left him with many good wishes, as I believed he deserved success. But, in about a year afterwards, he gave up the business, as unprofitable—[very disagreeable alternative]—lost eighteen or twenty months labor and was barely able to square accounts. So, ever since, I have determined to comply with the *terms* of *Newspapers*. Why should I not? Are they not as binding as any other contract? And, though a *Printer* is, and ought to be, considered a gentleman, I have understood, that no class of our citizens work harder for their money. As *Printers* are fond of picking up every little scrap, I suspected that you would insert my letter, and therefore request you will conceal my name. Folks will think I am in my dotage, if I write for newspapers at this time of life; and, being a bachelor, I wish to conceal my age, and name, as far as possible.

We reluctantly comply with the gentleman's request, to conceal his name...but, as he ought not to appear in the world without one, we will call him

NEIGHBOUR DO-RIGHT.

KEENE, (N. H.) July 30.

Dull Time—During the late session of the General Court, it so happened that for a moment the Speaker's table was clear. In this interval Mr. A. of D. rose, and thus proceeded:

Mr. Speaker, is there any business before the House? [The Speaker replied in the negative] I then move for liberty to read (taking a newspaper from his pocket) the Address of the Grand Jury of seven Counties in N. Carolina against *Caucussing*! The motion set the House in a roar, but the member was not permitted to proceed.

PARDON.

A sailor, robbed of his money in a house of ill fame, swore he would have revenge from the first person he should meet; and accordingly stopped a gentleman next morning, and made him deliver his purse. Being committed for the robbery, he wrote the following epistle to the King, Charles II:

King Charles—One of thy subjects robbed me of forty pounds, for which I robbed another of a like sum, and he has inhumanly sent me to Newgate, swearing I shall be hanged. Save my life, your majesty, or, by —, you'll lose the best seaman in your navy.

Thine.

JACK SKIFFTON.

THE ANSWER.

Jack Skiffton—For this time I will save thee from the gallows: but by G—, if hereafter thou art guilty of the like, I'll have thee hanged.

CHARLES P.